



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SANITARY REPORTS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

AUSTRIA.

Confirming report of a case of plague in Trieste.

TRIESTE, November 15, 1899.

SIR: Last night I cabled to the Department as follows: "SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington*.—17014 (plague)—HOSSFELD."

I now have the honor to make the following supplementary statement:

On the 28th ultimo the Turkish steamer *Polis Metiline* arrived here with a sick seaman on board, who on the 31st ultimo was sent to the city hospital for treatment. The patient's symptoms soon satisfied the attending physicians that his disease was infectious, and he was transferred to one of the isolated pest pavilions near the hospital, where he died on the 4th instant.

The post-mortem examination, conducted by an expert bacteriologist, has left no doubt that the case was one of bubonic plague. It is even stated that this is not the only case of plague that has occurred at Trieste, but it would probably be difficult to prove it.

There is no doubt that the health authorities recognize the gravity of the situation and are doing everything in their power to prevent the spreading of the disease.

Two ships have left this port since the beginning of the present month, viz, the British steamer *Pawnee*, on the 7th instant, and the Austro-Hungarian steamer *Abbazia* on the 11th instant. However, as these vessels seldom make the voyage to the United States in less than from thirty to forty days, I have not deemed it necessary to report their departure by cable.

Respectfully,

FREDK. W. HOSSFELD,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

CUBA.

Changes of medical officers on quarantine duty in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, informing this Department that in accordance with Executive order dated January 17, 1899, relating to the detail of medical officers of the Marine-Hospital Service to serve as quarantine officers in Cuban and Porto Rican ports, Act. Asst. Surg. Owen W. Stone has been detailed as quarantine officer at Nuevitas, Cuba, vice Asst. Surg. T. F. Richardson, relieved, and Act. Asst. Surg. J. M. Lindsley has been detailed as quarantine officer at Cienfuegos, Cuba, vice Asst. Surg. S. B. Grubbs, relieved.

Respectfully,

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Assistant Secretary of War.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Reports from Cienfuegos, Tunas de Zaza, Casilda, Santa Cruz, and Jucaro.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, December 4, 1899.

SIRS: I have the honor to report that during the week ended December 2, 21 deaths have occurred in this city, 4 from malaria, 3 from intestinal diseases, and 2 from tuberculosis; no contagious diseases reported.

During the week 10 vessels were inspected on arrival, and 8 on departure.

There have been inspected at this station during the month of November, 64 vessels, 1,965 members of crew, and 689 passengers.

United States tug *Buford* arrived in this port November 30, with 9 passengers and cargo of forage for the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, and left for New York, December 1.

Tunas de Zaza.—Dr. Francisco Ravella reports 7 deaths during the week, 1 from malaria, 2 from intestinal diseases, and 1 from tuberculosis; no contagious diseases reported. Inspected 6 vessels during the week.

Casilda.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 6 deaths in the city of Trinidad during the week, 1 from malaria and 1 from intestinal diseases. Five cases of smallpox, 4 children and the mother, appeared in the city the first of the week, but the type is very mild. They were all removed to an isolated house on the outside of the city, and under the care of the municipal physician, Dr. M. Aporicie, are doing well, but will be kept in quarantine some days after recovery for better precautions. Five vessels inspected during the week.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports no deaths and no contagious diseases during the week. Inspected 11 vessels during the week.

Jucaro.—Ramon San Pelayo reports no deaths and no contagious diseases at that port during the week. Inspected 6 vessels during the week.

Respectfully,

J. M. LINDSLEY.

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Steamship Buenos Ayres released from quarantine at Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, December 2, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the passengers of the steamship *Buenos Ayres*, undergoing detention at Mariel Quarantine Station, were released on November 30.

No cases of illness developed among the passengers while in quarantine, and everyone seemed perfectly satisfied with the accommodations provided for them, with the exception of the food supplied at times by the Spanish trans-Atlantic Line, with regard to which some complaint was made by the passengers.

Acting Assistant Surgeons McConnell and Torralbas returned to Havana on the same date as the passengers.

I have left a force of 6 attendants at Mariel for the purpose of disinfecting the buildings that have been utilized during the detention of the passengers of the *Buenos Ayres*, and also for the purpose of cleaning up the place and putting it in better shape for subsequent use.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.